

The MACDONALD COLLEGE *Journal*⁺

I • No. 3

NOVEMBER 1940



Farm • Home • School

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

Group Insurance—and the Journal

The British Government has decreed that all its citizens must take out insurance on their property to pay for losses which may be caused by German bombs. This plan will make it possible for those who have lost their homes to rebuild; it will ensure that landlords will be able to provide new homes for their tenants when the destruction of war has ceased.

Here in Canada we too need insurance — not against falling bombs but against insidious propaganda — against any feeling of complacency and any unwillingness to adopt new ideas, and above all against any policies that will create sectionalism and disunity. The Nazi propaganda machine excels in arousing social discontent, and we must be on our guard against any attempts to undermine straight thinking or to bring about antagonism between the various groups in our country. Premier Godbout's recent speeches which have been reported at length in the daily press show that our Provincial Government is doing its utmost to promote this harmony between the two great racial groups in this province.

Edmund Burke once said, "When bad men combine the good must associate; else they will face, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."

The Journal is but one of many periodicals, but its editors are doing all in their power to spread right ideas. We bring you news of the progress of agriculture and the policies of the government departments. We keep you in touch with leaders in the field of child and adult education. We intend, in our feature articles, to bring you messages of vital importance from leading personalities in this country. In times of national crisis every effort, however small, is important, and the Journal is proud to be able to contribute its share.

A Suggestion

In her November letter to the county and branch presidents, Mrs. Cameron E. Dow, President of the Quebec Women's Institutes, suggests that subscribers to the Macdonald College Journal pay their subscriptions with War Savings Stamps. This strikes us as a particularly good idea, and we will be very glad to accept payment for subscriptions in this form. We need your subscriptions so that we can improve and enlarge the Journal—the government needs your money and in both cases every little helps.

PAY FOR YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS WITH WAR SAVINGS STAMPS AND HELP WIN THE WAR!

In This Issue

A message to the members of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs appears in the Government section. We hope our young breeders will take Mr. Fleury's advice and use the Journal to exchange news and ideas between clubs, and we will be delighted to publish answers to any questions which may be sent to us.

In this issue appears the fourth and last of the series of articles by Dr. Crampton on swine feeding. A series on dairy cattle is scheduled to begin next month.

We have been accused of neglecting the ladies in our pages so we asked our college dietitian to give us some new ideas on how to prepare vegetables. Have you ever tried turnips with cheese? Or carrots with apples? Miss Graham tells you how it is done.



Greetings from New Brunswick

We in New Brunswick welcome most heartily the advent of the Macdonald College Journal into the field of agricultural journalism. Conscious, as we all must be, of the magnificent response Canadian farmers are to-day making in providing ample stores of foodstuffs, so necessary for the successful prosecution of the War, and without regard to the discouragingly low prices many of these command, we realize the more acutely the urgency for the widespread giving of expression to that type of agricultural guidance and leadership best designed to meet emergencies as they arise, and which shall be tempered with the basic requirement of bearing the economic well-being of the farmers ever in mind.

To the English-speaking Canadian farming population, and to those serving in the capacity of rendering service to Agriculture generally, I visualize for the Macdonald College Journal a most useful role in the promotion of progressive agricultural welfare.

The Staff of the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture joins me in extending to you congratulations and best wishes for a most successful journalistic career.

AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
*Minister of Agriculture,
New Brunswick.*

MARCHING FEET

My car slid to a stop at the intersection of city streets to let pass a column of men in uniform. How smart they looked and with what an eager rhythm they swung along!

Not all their faces were happy-looking, but a great many were—from the tall gangling youth in the lead to a pigeon-chested strutter in the rear. Pride welled-up in me at this co-ordinated, vigorous movement of Canadian youth. I had known these lads for years as the aimless riders of the empty freight cars, the dispirited transients in the relief camps, the street corner bums of the prairie villages, the barely-hopeful students of the youth training schools. I had vainly sought for the means of mobilizing them to some good end, of giving them the training and the tools they so much needed. Then came the war and in so short a time it had provided the cause and the organization that caught them up and gave them the means to service.

As they marched along I found myself looking ahead of them—at first only a year ahead. By then they would be trained soldiers, ready for whatever call was made on them and capable of giving the service for which they were now being trained. I hoped they might not be asked to face an experience like the Dunkirk beaches, but if they were I knew they would acquit themselves well.

Then I looked five years ahead of the column of swinging arms. What then? Surely in that time the present mad course of the world would have run itself out! Those men would then ask for their place in the work of rebuilding. They would be as ready and, if given the training, as capable in that task as in their present one. Would there be those with the vision and the courage to give them their place?

H. A.

The School on the Cover

The school which appears on our cover is at Shaw-bridge, Que., and it was described when it was opened as "the best rural school building in the Province." It was built in 1937 and is completely modern in every respect. It has a cement basement with separate playrooms, showers and toilet facilities for both boys and girls. The floors are of hardwood and slate blackboards are installed. One wall of each classroom is almost all window, and the desks are the most up-to-date that could be found.

The new school replaced a typical "little red school-house" that had served at least two generations, but the new building was not erected without a lot of opposition from some who could not see why a new building was necessary, even if the old one was dark and dirty, had no toilet facilities, and was warm in winter only right around the stove. However, the opposition was overcome, and the whole community is now proud of its modern, comfortable school.

What Can We Do About It?

By W. H. Brittain

ALL farmers agree that the prices they receive for their goods are too low. Opinions differ as to what should be done about it. When farm prices are low in relation to other prices the farm income and buying powers decline. The farmer must take what he can get for his product. If the supply is low the price may be good. In years of abundant crops it is likely to be low, so that he may even get less for his larger crop than for a smaller one. But when he wants to buy anything he must pay a set price. In other words, when he wants to sell something the price is determined by "supply and demand" but when he has to buy he finds that the same rule does not apply. The farmer's income suffers from the "unbalance" existing between the normal price levels for farm products on the one hand and the wages of labour and the cost of service on the other. Whenever there is a recognized evil there are some people who say, "There ought to be a law". Others believe that interference, especially governmental interference, is fraught with greater danger than the evil it is sought to correct.

Actually the choice is not between these two extremes, but in whether we believe in a greater or lesser degree of control over economic affairs. But while the price which the farmer receives for his goods is usually given greatest attention in discussions of this kind, it is really only a small part of a larger problem. For, while price is of prime importance, we must begin much farther back in order to understand the basic causes of the depressed state of Canadian agriculture. We must consider such questions as production, distribution, and marketing and related economic and social problems. Having done that we must consider how existing agencies can contribute to remedy these conditions. We must try to arrive at an understanding of the changes in the economic "set-up" that require more comprehensive measures than any yet undertaken. We should study the schemes that have been tried in other countries and attempt to relate them to our conditions. We must, above all, attempt honestly to examine and appraise these different schemes on the basis of the facts rather than on the basis of mere opinion or prejudice, since if people can learn to understand their problems they have placed themselves in a position where they can either solve them or at least improve their condition.

By such studies we can best appreciate what can be done by individual action and what can best be accomplished by group action. We can obtain a clearer understanding of the part that various organizations, including the government, can play. The time has come when farmers should study their own problems as a preliminary to forging the needed organization to give effect to appropriate measures to alleviate the disabilities under which they suffer.

As a beginning in this direction a series of studies dealing with the economic problems of Canadian agriculture have been prepared by a committee of the Canadian Association for Adult Education. These studies will soon be published and they will form the basis of a series of broadcasts beginning with the New Year over some of the CBC stations. In connection with these there will be organized shortly a series of "Listening Groups" to listen, to study and to discuss these problems as a basis for more positive action. This matter is explained more fully elsewhere in these columns — farmers are urged to take advantage of this opportunity of learning more of their own business by joining one of these groups.

It would be impossible, within the limits of this article, to give even a faint idea of the scope of the studies referred to. It would be claiming a great deal too much to suggest that they furnish an answer to all the farmer's problems, or even that under present conditions any satisfactory answer can, in all cases, be given. No one, however, can seriously question the value of further study. In this article we can only attempt to indicate the general nature of the topics to be discussed.

First of all an attempt is made to diagnose the causes of the depressed state of agriculture, since if we do not understand the causes it is useless to attempt a solution. The question as to whether the fundamental difficulty lies in the fact that there are too many farmers producing more foodstuffs than are required is first considered. Following this the effect of inefficient production and marketing methods, of high distribution costs, and low export prices are considered, together with a consideration of how the farmers' living is affected by the general weakness of the farmers' bargaining power.

Other outlines deal with the problem of how far established agencies can remedy the contributory causes, the changes in the economic "set-up" that make new measures necessary, the measures that should be taken to meet these new and changed conditions. Consideration is given to the problem of how farmers through individual action or through group action can help to improve their position. The role of farm organizations, of governments, agricultural colleges, universities, etc., as they affect the farm problem, is discussed. Attention is given to the question of marketing control and schemes for price-fixing. None of this is presented in the form of "propaganda" but in such a way as to throw light on all sides of the case, in order to permit those taking part to arrive at reasoned conclusions on the basis of the facts.

WINTER PROTECTION OF ROSES AND PERENNIALS

by A. H. Walker

THE mortality among roses each spring is not only costly but a disappointing experience, as the rose above all other flowers in the one most amateur gardeners look forward to.

There are two causes for such failure; (1) Giving protection too early in the season, and (2) leaving the protecting materials on too late in spring. Roses are quite hardy plants. As a matter of fact they are so hardy that in somewhat less severe climates they require no protection whatever. Now and then they come through the winters without protection when there has been sufficient snowfall in the early part of the winter. This proves that they can stand quite cold conditions without injury, and they should be left exposed to sufficiently low temperatures to properly ripen the wood and make it hardy to stand the continued cold through the winter with protection.

The actual procedure in giving protection is as follows. In late fall when the ground commences to freeze up, place a coating of a few inches of strawy manure on the ground around the bushes to protect the roots from severe freezing, leaving the tops exposed to ripen the wood. The plants should be left in this condition until the end of November or early December depending on how early severe weather sets in, as ordinarily until around that time the temperature is never low enough to do injury. Put on the protecting material about that time however, and cover them completely over their tops, always using dry materials such as very strawy manure, leaves raked from the lawns or old hay. In the case of climbing roses, take them down and as the growths are springy, peg them down as close to the ground as possible and cover as for the others.

The proper method of uncovering in spring is at least of equal importance, for plants coming through the winter in good condition can easily be killed in spring by faulty methods. The proper procedure is to remove the covering material every other day as it thaws out and thus accustom each few inches of wood to exposed conditions while the wood is still dry and hardy. By this gradual exposure the buds are kept dormant until natural processes start them into life, when such growth as develops is capable of withstanding existing conditions. The above is simply following nature's example of gradual protection by snow and its gradual disappearance in spring.

The majority of herbaceous perennial flowers are very hardy and actually require no protection other than that provided by snow, if such falls in sufficient quantity before extremely cold weather sets in. As this cannot be depended on, it is always wise to give protection as follows. After the ground is frozen and steady cold has set in apply a

coating of three to four inches of strawy manure, leaves, or the tops of the plants which have been cut down. Special care should be given all plants such as hollyhocks and foxgloves which go through winter with a rosette of leaves. Place strong bent twigs over these to keep the covering material suspended instead of lying on the foliage. Uncover in spring as advised for roses.

A STUDY OF FARM INCOMES BEGUN

Dr. J. E. Lattimer spent about two months during the latter part of the summer in Nova Scotia establishing and getting under way a farm survey of Cumberland County. This survey is being carried on by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture under the Department of Extension, of which Dr. W. V. Longley is chief, with the co-operation of the Forestry Department, the Department of Mines, the Nova Scotia Economic Council, the Soil Survey Service, and Agricultural Engineering Department at Truro.

Cumberland County, one of the leading farming counties in Nova Scotia, both on account of its size and location, presents marked variations within the county. In addition to the usual sources of farm income, farmers in some parts of the county depend partly on lumbering, mining, fishing, fur farming and the tourist trade for some of their income. This survey covers a broad front paying particular attention to sources of income from occupation outside of farming.

Assistance in getting the survey under way was given by Dr. S. C. Hudson of the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The work of securing records was started by A. Roberts (now a Junior at Macdonald College) and J. J. Beaton, a graduate of St. Francis Xavier, N.S., who is now carrying on the work. Already about 150 records have been secured. From these some interesting contrasts in the one county are available. Two hundred records is the objective and useful information will be available when the tabulation is completed.

Correction Note

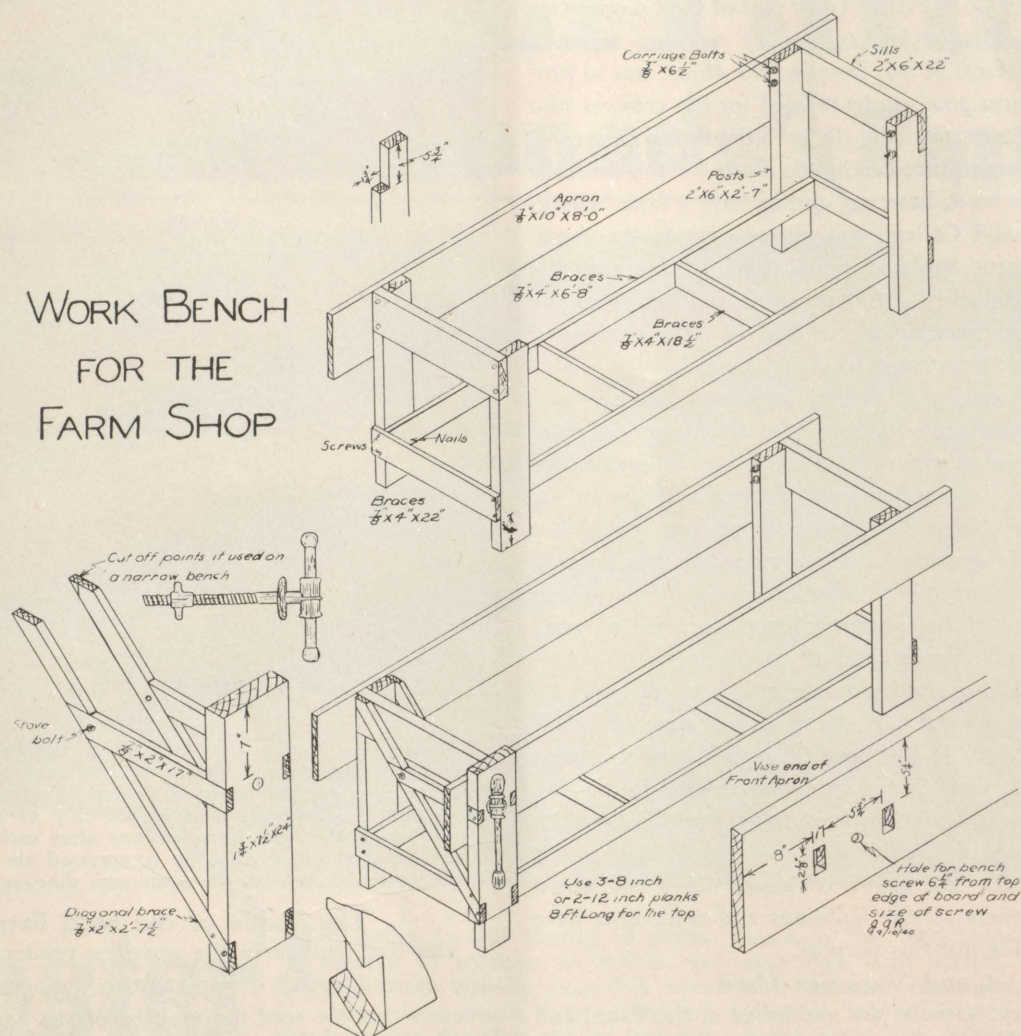
Inadvertently two errors occurred in printing the first part of the article "The Poultry Situation" by Professor W. A. Maw on page 6 of the October issue.

In the first place, the British market is not closed to Canadian poultry products. In the present year Canada has shipped more eggs to Great Britain than in any previous year, a total of over ten million dozens to the end of October. Last year the shipments amounted to one million dozens.

In the second place, while Montreal is the largest export egg shipping point in Canada, Quebec province itself so far has contributed only a limited quantity, some twenty-five thousand cases, and these, for the most part, originated in other provinces.

A Work Bench for the Farm Shop

WORK BENCH FOR THE FARM SHOP



THIS work bench can be built from lumber easily obtained at any lumber yard, and since most farm work shops do not have room for both a blacksmith's bench and a wood-working bench, a general-purpose one has been designed.

The total cost should not be more than five or six dollars including the screw, which can be bought at any hardware store or mail-order house.

It costs about \$275.00 to operate a tractor for one year. This is for tractors of about the 10-20 horse power type, operated about 475 hours each year. The cost includes all expenses: gasoline, oil, labour for repairs, depreciation, interest on money invested and several other items. This is about the same as the cost for two horses and harness for one year.

Emery Wheels have Disappeared

Emery, which is a mineral found in rock deposits, was at one time used extensively for making grinding wheels. The particles were tough but tended to dull readily. At present, abrasives for grinding wheels are made in electric furnaces and consist primarily of aluminum oxide or silicon carbide.

In order to do its work, a grinding wheel should be ruggedly mounted and operated at a surface speed of about 3000 to 4000 feet per minute. For this speed a wheel 4 inches in diameter should run 2800 revolutions per minute, a 6 inch wheel 1900 R.P.M., an 8 inch wheel 1400 R.P.M., and a 10 inch wheel, 1150 R.P.M.

Wood shingles are packed in bundles containing 250 shingles with an average width of 4 inches. When the shingles are laid 4 inches to the weather, four bundles of shingles will cover one square, that is 100 square feet.

The Provincial Seed Farm

by E. A. Lods

IN 1920 the Department of Agriculture, the Quebec Seed Growers' Co-operative (now part of the Co-operative Federée) and Macdonald College, all working together, started a small farm at Ste. Rosalie. The object was to produce on this farm good stocks of seed for the growers who were at that time organizing the seed-producing centres.

The farm soon proved to be too small for the demands that were made on it, however, and in 1932 a farm belonging to Macdonald College was turned over to the Agronomy Department for seed production. This is now the Provincial Seed Farm — 120 acres of land on which the Agronomy Department produces seed which is distributed by the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

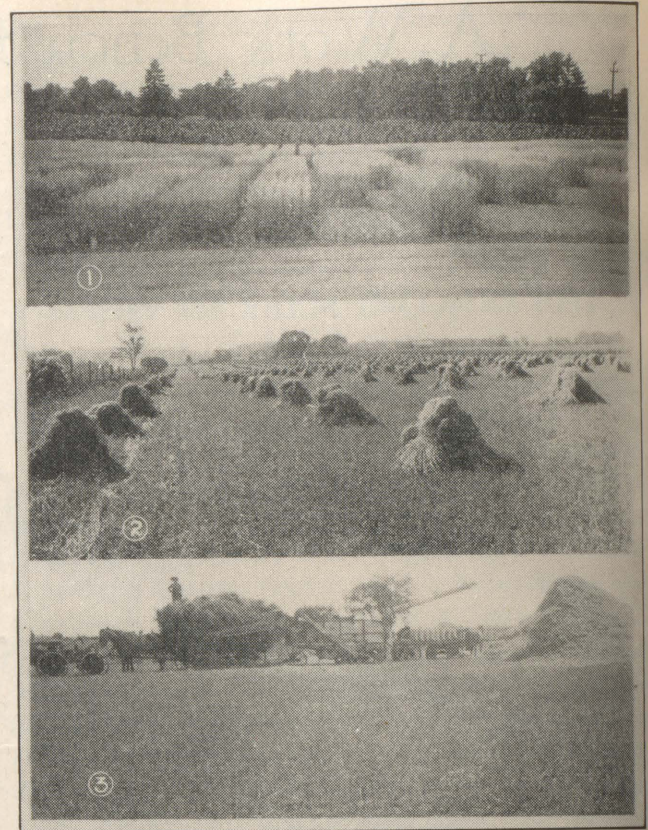
The Seed Farm, as it is commonly known, is operated as a centre where pure stocks of the recommended varieties of the more important field crops can be maintained and multiplied. It supplies seed of these varieties to the seed producers, so that they have a source from which they can renew their seed stocks when necessary, thus keeping their product pure and of superior quality. This assures for the farmers of the province large quantities of good seed, genuine as to variety and of a high degree of purity.

The farm is organized to produce 60 acres of grain, 20 acres each of timothy and of clover, and 20 acres of hybrid corn yearly, and the largest possible quantities of pure seed are grown each year. Special attention is paid to rotation and fertilizing, and special precautions must be taken to see that the danger of mixing of varieties is kept to the minimum. All the seed grown is cleaned, dried and stored at the farm, where all the buildings and equipment have been planned for just this purpose.

Good Varieties Used

Only the best varieties are multiplied at the Farm, and before any variety is sown, careful investigation is made to be sure that the variety is of value; all varieties grown are from those recommended by the Quebec Seed Board, which will not recommend any variety until it has been established by careful tests that it is definitely suitable for at least a large part of the province. The tests are carried out at the Experimental Stations and at other points, and are always repeated for a number of years before a decision is reached as to the suitability of the variety for Quebec conditions. Testing over a period of several years and in different sections of the province show how each variety will do under different weather conditions and on different soils, and all the results are taken into account when the final judgment is being passed.

At the present time the Farm is producing seed of four varieties of oats, three of barley, and one variety each of timothy, red clover, and alfalfa, and is also growing seed of a corn hybrid. The cross for this seed has to be made each year, so the seed produced is commercial seed and is not for the seed producers.



1. Varieties grown on the Seed Farm have all been carefully tested at several points in the province. 2. Only Banner oats are grown in this field to avoid chance of mixtures. 3. Threshing a registered crop of barley at the Seed Farm. The machine is cleaned after each variety has been threshed and even using compressed air it takes two men ten hours to clean the equipment thoroughly.

The Value of the Seed Farm

The seed centres in the province produce large quantities of seed, and it is important to the agriculture of the province that the seed they sell be of the variety it is supposed to be, and that it be pure. Whenever they find that their stocks have become mixed or are otherwise unsatisfactory, they can renew their supply of seed from the Provincial Seed Farm, and it is to these groups or to individual farmers producing seed, that first consideration is given in distributing the seed produced on the Farm.

The Provincial Seed Farm thus helps to keep up the quality of the old varieties, but it performs another very useful function — that of multiplying seed of new varieties. Whenever a new variety is created by the plant breeders and is found to be of value by the Seed Board, supplies of seed can be quickly produced for wide distribution throughout the province. Cartier oats, for example, were first distributed in any quantity in 1933, and in a very short time this new variety was being widely grown through the province and an ample supply of seed was on the market. Such rapid action could only have been achieved through an organization such as this one, operated jointly by specialists at Macdonald College and by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

A Brighter Future for More of Canada's Farms



Master Frame

**Cuts
Implement
Investment
Way Down**



To bring the full blessing of power farming to millions of medium to small farms calls for more than mere change from muscle to motor energy. Simply scaling down tractors to size and price proportionate with acreage is not enough. It is not the Canadian way to cramp the spirit and curtail the capacity of a man with machines that limit his achievement.

More complete mastery of his job by the man with small acreage demands machines like this Case "VC" tractor. It has more weight, for sure-footed traction . . . plenty of engine, to keep going at greater speed and depth . . . four gears forward, three usable field speeds plus a fast transport speed . . . Fuel-Miser carburation. It has Synchronized Steering . . . full leverage in cramped turns, fast steering on the straight-away for fast cultivation without fatigue.

To enjoy this new measure of mastery, this greater dignity of a day's work, this liberation of time for better farming and better living, the farmer pays not more,

but less. The "VC" alone costs but little more than small tractors. Ready to work with mounted implements for plowing, planting, cultivating, and mowing, it is priced lower than ordinary outfits of less capacity. This paradox of pricing is made possible by Master Frame.

Master Frame ushers in a new era of implement economy. With the first implement . . . perhaps a planter . . . the farmer buys the basic frame, including the lifting levers and connections. When it comes time to cultivate he takes off the planter parts only. Master Frame stays on the tractor. He puts on the cultivator beams and shovels. He saves a big part of the cost of a complete cultivator. The more implements he gets, the more he saves.

The 2-row, 1 to 2-plow "VC" is just one in the full fleet of ten new Flambeau Red tractors in sizes up to the 4-5 "LA" and at prices down among the lowest. You are invited to inspect them at any Case branch house. J. I. Case Co., Toronto, Ont.

CASE

Swine Feeding

by E. W. Crampton

PART IV.—HOG RATIONS

PUTTING together the hog ration is not a complicated matter if the principles involved are clearly understood. The ration consists really of three major parts, (1) the low protein, energy-yielding materials (basal feeds) which usually are made up of farm grown grains; (2) a protein supplement, which for pig feeding usually contains meat meal, fish meal, or linseed oilmeal or some mixture of them; and (3) a mineral mixture consisting of such materials as feeding bone meal, ground limestone, and salt with small amounts of iodine and iron sometimes also included. Once the proportions in which these three parts should be used are known, there is little difficulty in preparing a satisfactory ration.

The proportions needed of the three ration parts to result in rations having proper amounts of protein and minerals are stated in table I.

Table 1.—Proportion of basal feeds and supplements to prepare hog rations.

CLASS OF PIG	Basal Feeds	Protein* Supplement	Mineral Supplement	Total Mixture
Market pigs to 100 lbs. wt.				
Nursing sows	85 lbs.	12 lbs.	3 lbs.	100 lbs.
Breeding boars				
Market pigs 100 lbs. to market	90	8	2	100
In-pig sows				

* See text re skimmilk.

The individual feeds used to make up the basal and protein parts may vary considerably depending on their price and availability on any given farm. This is possible because the feeds of each group are similar in composition. The BASAL feeds may consist of straight feed barley (No. 2 feed grade) or it may be almost any mixture of barley, oats, wheat, corn, hominy feed or No. 1 screenings, provided neither oats nor corn makes up more than one-quarter of the combination. The use of low grades of any of these feeds will lead to disappointment in results as well as prove expensive in the end.

The PROTEIN supplement may consist of two parts meat meal, one part fish meal and one part linseed oilmeal. This combination has given excellent results over a period of several years use. Either the fish meal or meat meal may be omitted if necessary but not both. If skimmilk or buttermilk are available it will entirely replace the above protein supplement if it is used at a rate of 3 pounds to each 1 pound of basal feed. Fifteen pounds of skimmilk will replace 1 pound of protein supplement and substitutions may be made on this basis.

In the above suggested protein supplement, soyabean oilmeal may replace the linseed oilmeal and tankage the

meat meal. Non-oily fish meal, or at least fish meal carrying under 8% fat is preferable to one of higher fat content. In place of any home mixed high protein supplement, one may use one of the numerous commercially prepared supplements. Choose one carrying about 40% protein and containing feeds similar to those above mentioned.

The MINERAL supplement may also be a commercially prepared one though it should be remembered that a home mixed one should cost no more than two dollars per hundred pounds. A combination of 50 pounds feeding bone meal, 25 pounds ground limestone, and 25 pounds fine salt will form the basis of a home made preparation. To this add 2 pounds of ferrous sulphate (copperas) or iron oxide, especially for the pigs of group I. Two ounces of potassium iodide may be added also to the 100 pound mixture, or the iodine may be fed separately.

Feeding the iodine separately is preferred by many feeders — especially to animals not fed average amounts of concentrate feed, as is often the case with sows. For any class of pig a tablespoonful per day per animal of a solution made up by dissolving one ounce of potassium iodide in one gallon of water will meet the iodine needs.

Amounts of Feed per Day

The daily allowances of feed are easily stated for all classes of market pigs. Feed them all they will eat. Full feeding has been shown to be the most desirable practice for this class of pig. Feed to pregnant sows two pounds of feed (dry weight) for each 100 pounds of live weight. Nursing sows, once on feed following farrowing, should be fed three times per day and in amounts which they will clean up promptly. This may amount to 12 pounds per day per sow once the young pigs start to steal some of their mother's feed.

Feed Substitutes

The above discussion of hog rations has been based on the use of a meal-water diet. It is recognized of course that such feeds as table scraps, rape, roots, etc., are often available and profitably disposed of through the pigs. These feeds may be worked into the ration in their proper place if we will remember the amount and make-up of their dry substance. Roots, for example, when dry are much like oats as to composition, and it takes 9 pounds of roots to equal the dry matter of 1 pound of grain.

For purposes of substitution the following may be considered as equivalent to 1 pound of dry meal hog feed: 12 pounds whey, 9 pounds roots, 4 pounds table scrap. In general, these special feeds should not replace more than one-quarter of the meal allowance. The breeding stock can make extensive use of such materials, but the market pigs will usually make better progress without them.

COOPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to the members of farmers' cooperatives.

Market Comments

In response to request the Journal starts in this issue a list of monthly prices of items of the most general importance to the farmers of Eastern Canada. No attempt is being made to supply up-to-the-minute market prices but rather a comparison of present prices with those of the previous month, and also the same month of the previous year. In this way trends may be noted. Limitations of space require that the list of prices be somewhat short, but suggestions for change and improvement are asked for.

The prices are those of the Montreal Market. The source of the information is chiefly the Ottawa official records. Grades and classification are those commonly used in that market.

Comparison of present prices with those of a year ago show a great degree of stability in prices of most farm products. Yet there have been changes among which the more important are—beef and veal are higher in price than one year ago, while hogs are about the same. Butter with the recent advance is now near the price prevailing at the corresponding date last year. Potatoes and apples are considerably lower. Feed prices are practically the same as one year ago with the exception of oil meal which is decidedly lower.

Trend of Prices

	October 1939	September 1940	October 1940
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.....	7.39	8.25	7.83
Cows, good, per cwt.....	5.39	5.60	5.64
Cows, common, per cwt.	3.70	3.90	4.10
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.	2.95	3.00	3.06
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	9.93	10.15	10.73
Veal, common, per cwt.	8.58	8.35	8.90
Lambs, good, per cwt.	9.48	8.50	8.78
Lambs, common, per cwt.	7.49	6.50	6.78
Bacon hogs (live), per cwt.	8.95	9.25	9.00
Dressed, rail grade B.1— per cwt.	12.00	12.00	12.00
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.29	0.23	0.28
Eggs, grade A large, per doz.	0.34	0.34	0.38
Chickens, live, 5 lbs. plus, per lb.	0.17	0.18	0.16
Dressed, milk fed A, per lb.	0.24	0.24	0.23
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Extra Fancy, Mac- Intosh, per box	2.25	1.70	1.85
Apples, MacIntosh, per bbl.	4.25	4.00	4.25
Potatoes, No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.00	0.65	0.60
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	23.00	24.00	24.00
Shorts, per ton	24.00	26.00	26.00
Oil Meal, per ton	(35%) 37.00	(33%) 27.00	(39%) 35.00

From August 1939 to August 1940 the index number of all goods advanced from 72.3 to 82.7, an increase of 10.4 points. Canadian farm products during this time increased from 58.4 to 62.7, an increase of 4.3—field products moved from 48.2 to 50.4 and animal products from 75.4 to 83.3.

CO-OPERATION AND DEMOCRACY

Our country is at war! Why? Because the democratic way of life which our people have struggled to acquire and maintain through past centuries has been threatened by the advocates of dictatorship. Surely, if that democracy is worth fighting for it is worth a valiant effort to preserve and expand it at home. We have political democracy in Canada but how many of us appreciate the fact that there are certain obligations attached to our enjoyment of it—that voting power is valueless unless accompanied by intelligent interest? There is no better training ground for practical democracy than a co-operative society, owned and operated by all its members for all its members. More important still, co-operation carries the democratic ideal farther than mere politics, into the business and industrial life of the community. It is the only present means of ensuring that the business of the people shall be carried on by the people for the people, rather than by a few for the benefit of themselves.

TWO TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVES

The producers' co-operative societies which are so well known in Quebec are but one aspect of a great co-operative movement which is world wide in its scope and almost unlimited in the number of goods and services which it includes. Roughly speaking, one may divide co-operative societies into two main classes—producers' and consumers'. Each class, however, contains many types of societies and very frequently the two overlap. It is obvious, for instance, that every producer must also be a consumer and members of a farmers' co-operative are likely to find it to their advantage to organize themselves co-operatively for the satisfaction of their daily needs as consumers. Housing societies in which the actual construction of the buildings is done by the members who are to use them are also a good example of this combination of producers' and consumers' co-operative societies.

Taking the two classes separately, we usually find canneries, dairies, shoe and clothing factories, grain elevators, flour mills, farms, etc., organized as producers' co-operatives, while credit unions, grocery stores, restaurants, apartment houses, bus services, oil and gasoline plants and service stations, medical services and such like are set up as consumers' co-operatives.

The Home and School Association

DOES IT FILL A REAL NEED?

by Dorothy Charters

THE Home and School movement is growing in the Province of Quebec. So far each association has been an entirely local development formed in response to a local need. In the majority of cases it has originated with the parents but has received the active support of the teachers. Judging from the replies to a questionnaire sent out to a number of groups last spring both parents and teachers are favorably impressed with what their associations have accomplished but they all are conscious of certain difficulties in operating. The most frequently mentioned are ignorance of what other associations are doing, scarcity of good speakers and a lack of reading matter, both books and pamphlet material, on education and related subjects. With the object of overcoming these difficulties and also of providing help in the organization of new associations, a Quebec Provincial Council of Home and School was formed early last summer. The Council is made up of representatives from the seventeen existing Home and School Associations and from a number of other organizations interested in promoting better schools or in furnishing better facilities for the training of youth. There is a small executive to direct and to co-ordinate the efforts of the Council and to enlist the aid of any person they feel can be of service. The formation of this Provincial Council should give impetus to the movement and lead to further expansion.

Speaking entirely from my own personal experience and as a parent, I feel that a Home and School Association is a very valuable instrument in helping to bring the parents, the children and the teachers into a more harmonious relationship. We are inclined to take human relationships for granted and to think, whatever their tone may be, that they are unalterable. We do not realize how large a part convention plays. The cross teacher, the mischievous child, the stern father have become proverbial and the idea that the school environment must be strained and formal we have inherited along with Euclid and Caesar. It is only as a more genial and friendly atmosphere develops in a school that we begin to perceive how rigid and artificial it had been in the past. A change in school atmosphere can no more be brought about by legislation than can a change in the weather, nor can the principal of the school alone achieve this purpose. It requires a definite change in the attitude of both parents and teachers toward their work, toward each other and, most important, toward the children.

I have seen this occur after the formation of a Home and School Association in a relatively short time and extend to include the School Board. There is no exact recipe for bringing it about. In the school I am speaking of it was probably due in some small measure to the tact of the

executive committee in avoiding controversial subjects and in ruling out discussions of a personal nature in a public meeting; but it was owing much more to the tolerant attitude of both principal and teachers and to the friendliness and kindness of the parents. Meetings were not frequent, about six during the year, and they were rather formal in character. A subject relating to the school situation was discussed by an outside speaker, a question period followed and usually during this question period the topic under consideration would be directly related to the specific conditions existing in this particular school. Frequently some definite form of action would result, week-end homework was abolished, classroom libraries were started; the important point was that the Association really did something, and that parents and teachers practised co-operation. Moreover, each group began to realize that it had certain obligations toward the other, for example, the parents that it was their duty to make sure that their children had a hot breakfast and started for school on time, the teachers that they must use discretion in the amount of homework assigned and in keeping the children after school.

The parents began to feel that it was really their school, not something that belonged to a monster called the School Board. They began to understand a little of the teachers' problems and that many of the conditions existing in the school of which they were critical were not due to the negligence of either the teachers or the School Board but simply to lack of money. On the other hand they found that there were certain improvements necessary for the health or the comfort of the children for which it was essential that money be provided. This knowledge could not but have repercussions on the School Board. Prodded by individual parents the Board began to wake up, inspected the school and made the needed repairs.

The Home and School Association had the effect of making the parents more vocal regarding their wishes; it not only offered them an opportunity to express themselves but it urged them to do so. In consequence the highly critical afternoon-tea chatter of the mothers was replaced by sensible and constructive suggestions at open meetings of the Association. In short the parents developed a responsible attitude.

Very soon several of the active members of the Association were elected to the School Board. Their influence was felt almost at once in the change in policy of the Board; instead of arbitrarily making unexpected changes in school administration, as they had done when the Junior High School was introduced, and incurring opposition, they put forward their ideas tentatively and sounded out public opinion. When it came time to extend the scope of the

(Continued on page 12)

Adults With Shining Faces

GIVE THE LIE TO SHAKESPEARE'S

"... whining school-boy, with his satchel and shining morning face,
creeping like snail unwillingly to school."

by Maurice Hecht

DID you ever see a movie four nights in a row and be interested every time? No? Then come around some week with the Rural Adult Education Service to its four Community Schools. From Monday night to Thursday night in Bury, Ayer's Cliff, Lennoxville, and Richmond, practically the same programme goes on. The principal speakers are the same, and so are some of the instructors. Yet for all the sameness of material, each school has a bubbling vitality of its own that attracts your interest, even though you've heard the subject discussed nights previously.

Why? Well for one thing each school is put on as much as possible by local committees, and each school has as many instructors from the neighbourhood as can be obtained. The classes are run, not as lectures, but as discussion groups, and so every class has an individuality of its own.

Suppose you take the song sheet the young lady is passing out to you and come into the assembly room. It's a quarter to eight and singing has started. "MEN OF THE SOIL" is being sung. Join in or you'll look awkward sitting there with your mouth closed. What a chorus all the schools would make if we got them together! Seven hundred and forty students! The old lady there is our oldest student, 81 years, and is taking Public Affairs! Over there on that far bench are several sixteen-year olds. There is almost a life span between their ages.

That gong means that it's eight o'clock and we've got to scurry off to classes—eight of them, and you can choose any one. The Quebec government sent Miss Edna B. Rettie down to take charge of Dressmaking, but there have been so many in the classes that she's had to get a number of local helpers. Miss Lachance in the Weaving is also a government instructor. At Motor Mechanics you'll prob-

bably find one of your local garagemen. Then there are Consumers Problems, a practical course on what you need and how to buy the most and the best for the least money, Character Education, Home Nursing, Farm Problems, where the farmers discuss their own problems, and Public Affairs—all an hour long. Take one!

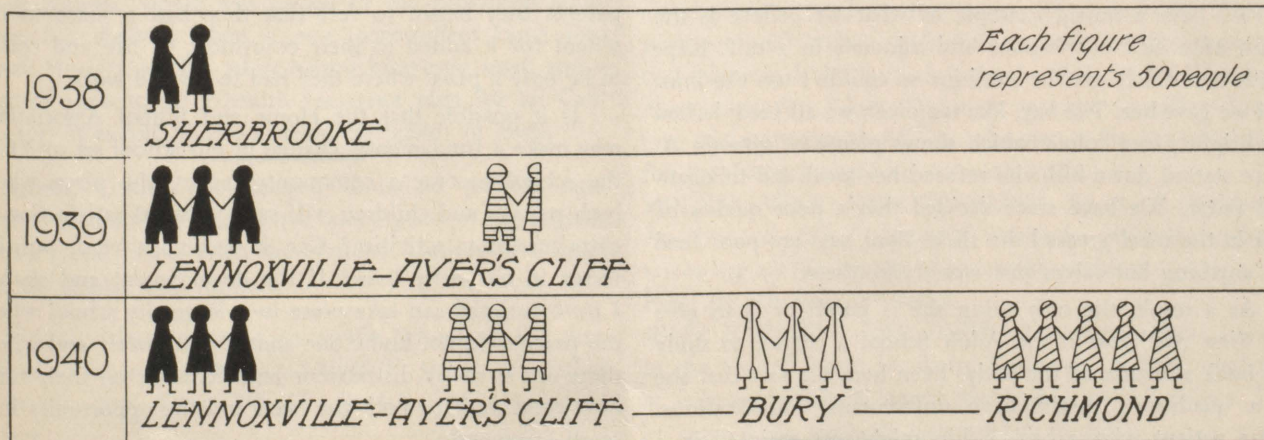
See me after the class and I'll show you around the Gameteria period. Here we have folk dancing, or movies, or displays. Surely there are some books and pamphlets that you want to read! These are centred around our main theme for the evening. We've had Abbe Tessler's beautiful rural photographs on show, and much lovely handicraft work. The National Gallery at Ottawa has sent us many coloured reproductions which you can buy, framed or unframed. But hurry along to your class now.

At a quarter to ten there is the general Assembly, where the main theme of the evening is discussed by all. This stresses the community idea, for all the people with their varied interests are brought together to consider questions of importance to everyone. A song or two opens the programme. Suppose, just for the moment, that all the guests we've had during the eight weeks, were here at the same time. We might start off by saying:

"Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to introduce our visitors for the evening. First we will have Prof. C. L. Marsh of McGill University, speak to you on the Sirois Report on Dominion-Provincial Relationships. After this you will be entertained with several vocal and instrumental selections given by the Shubert Music Club of Sherbrooke. Then Dr. W. O. Rothney, member of the Protestant Committee of Education in Quebec, and Professor of Education, at Bishop's University, will discuss the county school board

(Concluded on page 12)

GROWTH IN ATTENDANCE AT COMMUNITY SCHOOLS



Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

AN amusing little skit on vitamins and minerals in the diet was presented as part of the Amateur Hour at the Ayers Cliff Adult School. Mrs. Amaron played the part of the vita-mineral enthusiast and a young lady from Stanstead represented the patient. The treatment was very effective if we are to judge by the next appearance of the young lady on the stage where she took part in a peppy dance in memory of the Folk Dancing at the Adult School.

While everyone laughed at the skit, it is to be hoped that none of us take vitamins and minerals as a joke either in our own diet or that of our livestock. This summer we got a chance to get the private opinion of our cattle in regard to minerals. We have always fed minerals in the winter with iodized salt in the pasture during the summer. One summer we used phosphated salt blocks in the pasture. These contained di-calcium phosphate and made a complete mineral supplement. However, we could not seem to get them again so returned to the salt blocks.

Late this summer we put a trough with a small roof above it on posts in the pasture and put the salt block in one end of it. The rest of the trough was filled with our winter mineral mixture of equal parts salt, limestone and feeding bone meal. For the first few days the cattle had little use for it. Soon they tried it a little and then they were like Mrs. Amaron in the skit, they just couldn't leave it alone. The only good tasting material was the salt and they could have that in the salt block which, by the way, they lost interest in. They had to rely altogether on their own judgment and it certainly told them to eat mineral. Nineteen of them cleaned up sixty pounds in short order. Of course it was much easier than chewing bones, boards and sacks as they will do if deprived of mineral.

The important reason for feeding mineral in summer is that the vitamin D of sunshine is needed to get the good of the lime. In the winter with cattle stabled much of the lime passes right through the body without being assimilated.

We have a horrid example of what we believe is the result of a lack of vitamins and minerals in a calf. Kept inside she didn't get the sunshine so couldn't use the mineral we gave her. The hay, like too much we all feed, lacked the bright green colour which shows plenty of vitamin A. Once started down-hill, she refused her meal and toboganned faster. We have since decided that a poor quality of oats in the meal greased the slide. Poor oats are poor feed for anything but calves just won't take them.

As a result, the only thing she is good for is to give the First Aid class at the Adult School a chance to study the bone structure of the body. Even here the fact that she is a quadruped might have unfortunate complications. Some patient with a broken hip might get splinted in a

right-angled position which would be very uncomfortable for the rest of his life.

So laugh at vitamins and minerals if you like. The laugh will do you good but don't fail to get your allowance of them.

ADULTS WITH SHINING FACES

(Continued from page 11)

question. He will be immediately followed by the Honourable George Hoadley, staff member of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and ex-minister of Health and Agriculture for Alberta. Following this, Mr. Arthur Lismer, of the National Art Gallery in Ottawa and well-known Group of Seven painter, will talk. After which, Principal Cyril F. James, of McGill, and Dean W. H. Brittain, of Macdonald will address you.

"To round out the evening—ladies and gentlemen, you yourself will entertain with songs and skits. It's all home talent!"

That would be a memorable evening—also a long one! The schools make it into weeks of memories. Behind them stands the Eastern Townships Adult Education Council, organized by the Rural Adult Education Service. The work is an extension programme of Macdonald College, which stands ever ready and ever able to reach out and serve the communities of Quebec; it is not a provincial university but a university of the province!

HOME AND SCHOOL COUNCIL

(Continued from page 10)

Junior High School the suggestion came, not from the Board, but from the parents.

The change in attitude of my small son toward his school must to some extent, I am sure, have reflected that of the boys in the upper grades. The Home and School Association decided to use their surplus funds to pay for a coach for the teams taking part in the school games; this gesture together with the assistance given class libraries put the Home and School Association "in right" with the boys. Their approval was carried over to the school; like their parents they began to feel that they had a share in the school for it added to their enjoyment of life and ceased to be only a place where they had to go and work.

Is it possible that the Home and School Associations may make a fundamental change in our school set up? Can the school become a community center, the place where both parents and children will seek personal satisfaction in extra-curricular activities? Can it become a vital, positive factor in our daily lives? If the development and change I have outlined can take place in a large city school where the parents do not know one another intimately and where there are so many distractions and demands on their time, how great must be both the need and the opportunity in a small community.

DESIGNS FOR LEARNING

You can make your community what you want it to be. It is built on the image of the people who live in it. By the magic of your vision you change it, transform it as you will . . . Human beings are like plants; they grow by sending their roots deep into their own native soil.

RADIO INSTITUTES

Starting soon after the end of the Community Schools in mid-November, there will be a series of one day schools in the main centres of Quebec. These Radio Institutes will act as bases for setting up listening groups. The groups will consist of small numbers of people living in the same neighbourhood, who will meet to hear a weekly radio feature of the C.B.C., starting in the new year. The groups will be supplied with discussion outlines on the topics broadcast. Recreation material, games and songs, for a full evening will also be sent.

Before the Radio Institutes start there will be two conferences of picked leaders from the communities in the listening field, who will meet at the Adult Education Centre in Lennoxville, and at Macdonald College. The purpose of these conferences will be to plan the listening groups upon the advice of these leaders, and to train them to take charge of the groups when the radio programmes have started.

A small leaflet is being issued on the Institutes. Be sure you get one, or send to the Rural Adult Education Service in Lennoxville for a copy.

ADULT EDUCATION NOTES

by R. Alex Sim

Are you interested in starting a study group this winter? The Rural Adult Education Service will help you to plan your programme and supply you with material, either by loan or for sale.

The Honourable George A. E. Hoadley spent a few days with the schools. He is a former minister of Health and Agriculture of Alberta, and is now a staff member of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, for which he helped prepare a statistical analysis of Canada's health problem. The ex-minister sponsored a health insurance bill in Alberta, which was passed by the provincial legislature, but shelved when a new government came into power. He is a stocky, white-haired blue-eyed man, and a vigorous advocate of a health insurance plan for all Canada. Dr. Wendell McLeod spoke on health in Bury.

Arthur Lismer, well-known Canadian painter, and member of the Group of Seven, was a guest of the schools another week. Prints from the National Gallery of Ottawa were on display and for sale.

Special visitors to the Lennoxville School on the thirtieth of October were Principal Cyril F. James, of McGill University, and Dean W. H. Brittain, of Macdonald College.

WORTH READING

(The following titles may be secured by mail from the Rural Adult Education Service in Lennoxville.)

CANADA'S HEALTH, by the Hon. George Hoadley. A pamphlet put out by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. A popular summation of a statistical survey of Canada's health made last year. The whole situation in the country is thoroughly reviewed. This leaflet is a M-U-S-T for every adult in Canada. Send five cents to the Service, post prepaid. Special rates on quantity orders.

PICTURE OF HEALTH, by James Clarke. A popular account of the functioning of the human body. The People's Library of the MacMillan Co. 30 cents.

GETTING AND SPENDING, The A. B. C. of Economics, by Mildred Adams. Just what it says, a layman account of economics with several good cartoon illustrations. The People's Library of the MacMillan Co. 30 cents.

THE WAY OUT OF THE WAR, by Cesar Saerchinger. The People's Library of the MacMillan Co. 30 cents.

BUSHEL TO BURN, by J. W. Holmes. A pamphlet setting forth the problem of western Canada in good form, but not from the farmer's viewpoint. It is rather vague and impractical as to what is to be done, and entirely neglectful of much parliamentary debate on the subject, as well as of the movements of the Western Farmers themselves. A behind the headline booklet. 10 cents.

UNCLE SAM ON THE BRINK, by J. F. Green. An analysis of American attitudes on the war. A none-too-clearly written number, that does not analyse in any sufficient manner America's tie-up with the world economic system. A surface summary for those who know the facts, a behind the headline booklet. 10 cents.

HOW DID WE GET THAT WAY, by H. G. Skilling, and HOW THE WHEELS GO AROUND, by J. W. Holmes, the first two pamphlets in the Democracy and Citizenship Series. These deal with the rise of democracy in modern history and the functioning of a democracy today. Both are well written and much superior to the previous two mentioned. All four are put out jointly by the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, who are to be congratulated for the latter pamphlets. 10 cents each.

YOUTH, WAR AND IDEALISM, by R. S. Lambert. Another of Mr. Lambert's concisely written leaflets, reviewing all the aspects of the youth problem.

Food for Thought. 10 cents.

WHY FARMERS ARE POOR. The Agricultural Crises in the United States by Anna Rochester. A basic analysis of farming problems, going thoroughly into all phases. To be read by all seriously interested in farmers.

SCHOOL PROBLEMS AND VIEWPOINTS

Beauty

by Evelyn K. Elderkin

In a discouraged war-torn world, the one thing that gives us courage is the hope of a better world. For that better world we need Beauty, Faith, and Honour. I want to talk to you about the first of these three—Beauty.

One might use the word Art, but I like the sound and feeling of such words as "Beauty" and "Loveliness", don't you? And, after all, they mean the same.

Today more than ever we need to turn to beauty to remind ourselves of the finer things in life; and there is always ample to turn to, because real beauty is never discarded or forgotten. Our contract with beauty gives us an emotional experience that is spiritually refreshing. It helps to keep us optimistic.

Once we develop a beauty consciousness we invariably have a desire for some type of creative work, the making of something beautiful with our own hands. In constructive work there is a release of energy that brings us great happiness of mind; John La Farge, an artist of note in the 19th century, once said he would hesitate to approve of universal Art Education as it was a "light use of leisure time which came perilously near to enjoyment."



A SCHOOL ART CLASS

Realize how important Beauty is in the life of a child. If, as children, they are surrounded by loveliness, they form an unconscious good taste to guide them the rest of their lives. But to see it isn't enough—they must create it. So see that they have simple materials in lovely colors, and plenty of encouragement from you. Chalks, crayons and colored yarns cost little and inspire all kinds of creative activities. If there isn't much art at school, supplement it at home. You can be the teacher because their greatest need is interest and encouragement.

Since we realize that Art is an individual and social necessity, let us all try to bring some beauty into each day as we live it, and pass it on to others where we can. Special temptations are offered in the fall, when the world is so full of color and change. How long since you have really taken time to enjoy the beauty of a sunset, the reflections of trees in water, or silhouettes against the sky? There is so much Beauty that is yours just for the taking; are you neglecting it?

Teachers' Alumni

by V. B. Ramsay

One of the attractions of Teachers' Convention is the opportunity it offers former students and members of the Staff of Macdonald College to meet and exchange college and personal items of interest.

As usual, the foyer of the Montreal High School proved a snare to anyone attempting to be at a given place at a given time, so difficult does it prove to forego the temptation to linger for a chat on the way.

However, the Executive of the Alumni provided a better "get-together" with very happy results. In past years, a business meeting was held on the Thursday afternoon of Convention, followed by a social tea hour. After a hurried day of meetings, many members did not feel fit to face business problems at that hour, so, in its place, a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel was arranged to be held on Thursday, October 10th.

This new effort met with great success, and over sixty members attended a delightful luncheon party that day. The reports read by the secretary and treasurer were very gratifying, particularly those pertaining to the scholarship fund which is the present aim of the Alumni. The progress of this effort is very satisfactory and great credit is due the Executive who are untiring in their endeavour to make this dream a reality, despite the many demands which must be met in these troubled days.

During the winter, various social functions were arranged in order to raise funds. A Fashion Show drew crowds, while a Telephone Bridge was carried on at many homes. A Bridge took place in Montreal last December followed by a "Scotch Auction", the gifts for which were sent in by various firms in the city. A "stop-clock" guessing competition would have been held but another organization was carrying this on for war funds, so the Alumni dropped the plan for the time being.

Dean Laird gave a very happy account of college activities and also some amusing comments on the doings of staff members which were received with great applause. Exchange of news such as successes in professional life, announcements of engagements and news of weddings—

(Continued on page 24)

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES PAGE

A section devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes and to matters of interest to them.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN

From time to time this column will include incidents like the following, intended to illustrate problems common to every home where there are young children. These two mothers represent extremes which all of us reach on occasion — though more often our ways lie somewhere in between. Sometimes it helps to see situations in sharp contrast.

The editor of the column will welcome questions.

Scene 1.

Mother is mending. Billy, in a room across the hall is playing with blocks at his kindergarten table. Deciding to move in with mother, he picks up the chair with a great effort, poises it on his tummy, starts for the door and tripping over the door-sill, sprawls on the floor.

Mother jumps up and runs to comfort him: 'Poor Billy, did you hurt yourself?' Billy's whimper changes to a real cry. Mother picks him up and discovering that he is not seriously hurt, remembers that it is a good idea to distract his attention so she tries a new tack: 'Did the naughty floor trip Billy? Let's see if Billy hurt the floor. Why! I do believe there's a hole here.'

Billy stops crying to look, sees nothing very much and wonders if Mother really thinks there is a mark on the floor. Then, having stopped crying, doesn't bother to start again since mother is already carrying chair and table across the hall for him.

Scene 2.

John's mother meets a similar situation this way:— Clatter as John sprawls on top of chair. — Pause —

John's Mother (casually): 'That was quite a bump! What did you trip over?' John, whom a little sympathy would have dissolved into tears, turns to see.

Mother (not waiting for his answer but following up her advantage): 'Come, I'll show you how to carry a chair so you can see where you're going. Then you won't trip. Can you carry a chair like this, on your head?'

John picks up his chair, struggles to get it up, succeeds — with a balancing hand from mother if necessary, and proud of his achievement, steps carefully over the door-sill into mother's room. The chair comes down with a thump but next time he will do it better.

In the same way, when screen doors catch small feet or when the rake flies up and hits a little boy who stepped on the prongs, when electric wall-plugs hurt exploring fingers or hammers bruise little thumbs, John may be helped to learn a better way. All the hundred other experiences that bring pain may become not reasons for condemning the inanimate objects and feeling injured, but doors to a growing knowledge of the world and how it works, means to a

developing skill in managing himself and the world about him. When John is a grown man and trips over a stool, he won't kick it out of the way with a "Damn that chair!"; he will say: "Why did I leave that stool there!" While Billy meets his difficulties with a grumble at the "orneriness" of things and looks around for sympathy John will be one of those who move with poise and sureness, — master of the things of this world.

W. I. NOTES

Missisquoi County W.I. held a successful semi-annual meeting at Stanbridge East recently which included plans for the winter. A feature of the meeting was the report of the Provincial Convention by the President Mrs. N. H. Robinson — who appealed for a broader service by the Institutes in the critical months ahead.

200 members and guests attended a notable gathering of the Chateaugay-Huntington Institutes at the home of A. L. Sellar, of Huntingdon, last month. Addresses were given by Mrs. Marcus Dimsdale and Mr. Tracy Phillips of London, Eng.; by Miss Janet Long, field supervisor for the Council of Overseas Children, and by Senator Cairine Wilson.

Mrs. Dimsdale paid a tribute to the work done by Institutes in the villages and rural parts of England. She referred also to the part being played by women "in the front lines of the war" and appealed for patience with the evacuee children now coming from England.

Senator Wilson and Miss Long explained the plans formulated by the National Committee on Refugees for the reception of children from Great Britain.

PULLING TOGETHER

The two most powerful forces that have given a certain degree of unity to western civilization during the past century and a half are science and democracy. Since about the middle of the past century science has outstripped democracy and become the dominant force. The lack of balance has disturbed human relationships in the political, economic and social world. Democracy must catch up and the great scientific forces must be directed towards constructive and not destructive ends.

A new social order is emerging which will centre around man rather than around money and power—things which are available only as they contribute to human welfare.

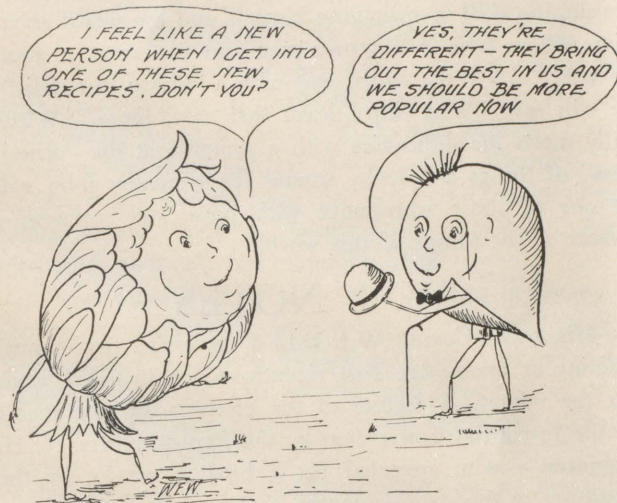
Extension Service Review, U.S.A.

The sad thing about economics is that it is no science if it stops at commodities and does not go beyond to human motives.

—LIN YUTANG.

We're Different—Try Us

by Frances Graham



YES, we're different—and what's more, we like it even enough to be certain that whoever tastes us will want more. Why should we continue to be our same old dowdy selves when fashions for human beings change from day to day? We like to be up to the minute too, so please help us by giving us at least one try.

The Carrot has a close friend in the apple and they would like to be together for a short while.

Carrot and Apple Casserole

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 2 c. sliced cooked carrots | $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. grated rind of lemon |
| 1 c. sliced raw apples | 1 tbsp. lemon juice |
| 1 tbsp. brown sugar | 2 tbsp. butter |
| 1 tsp. salt | |

Put carrots and apples in a buttered casserole in alternate layers and sprinkle each layer with sugar and salt. Sprinkle grated rind and juice of the lemon over the top and dot with butter. Bake in a moderate oven, 375° , until apples are tender—about 20 minutes.

The Beet would like a chance to show itself in its raw state.

Raw Beet Salad

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3 c. grated raw beet | Lemon juice or French dressing |
| 2 tbsp. grated onion | |
| Salt and pepper | |

Combine the raw beet and onion and season to taste with salt and pepper. Add enough lemon juice or French dressing to moisten slightly. Serve on salad greens.

The Turnip never seems to have much company but in this way he is so happy. Give him a chance.

Turnips Moderne

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3 lb. diced turnip | 1 c. grated American Cheese |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|

Cook the turnips until tender—about 30 min. Drain and mash them up well. Fold in the grated cheese. Serve.

Onions would like to be dressed up like this on formal occasions to be served with roast lamb or roast pork.

Sauteed Onions with Pineapple

Cook $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. thinly sliced peeled onions in 2 tbsp. butter in a covered skillet over low heat for about 5 min., or until tender. Add 3 c. drained canned medium sized oblong-shaped pieces of pineapple, and $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt and cook, uncovered, over medium heat until the pineapple is delicately browned and the onions tender—about 10 min.

Red Cabbage has been neglected in most homes. He wants a chance to show his worthy existence.

Red Cabbage with Apple

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1-3 lb. red cabbage | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. water |
| 4 tbsp. butter | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. vinegar |
| 2 tbsp. flour | 1 c. chopped pared apple |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. brown sugar | 1 tsp. salt |

Shred the cabbage, and cook for 15 min. in boiling salted water; drain. Meanwhile melt the butter in a deep covered skillet, add the flour and stir until well-blended. Add the water, vinegar and brown sugar and stir until thickened. Add the apple, salt and cabbage, cover, and cook over low heat for 45 min.

Cabbage would like to be prominent for once and be used as a main dish at luncheon.

Casserole of Cabbage, Tomatoes and Rice

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 4 c. shredded cabbage | 2 tbsp. melted butter |
| 1 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ can tomatoes | 2 c. cooked white rice |
| 2 tsp. salt | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. soft bread crumbs |
| 1 tsp. granulated sugar | 2 tbsp. grated American cheese |
| 1 tbsp. minced onion | |

Cook the cabbage until tender; drain. Meanwhile cook the tomatoes, salt, sugar, onion and 1 tbsp. butter for 5 min. Arrange the cabbage, tomatoes and rice in alternate layers in a $1\frac{1}{2}$ qt. casserole. Combine the crumbs with the remaining 1 tbsp. butter and the cheese and sprinkle over the top of the casserole. Bake in moderate oven for 45 min.

Celery and tomatoes are friendly.

Creole Celery

- | | |
|--|---|
| $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. celery cut in 2" lengths | 1 medium sized onion, sliced |
| 2 c. canned tomato sauce | $\frac{1}{2}$ seeded green pepper, minced |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt and pepper | 1 tbsp. butter |
| 1 tsp. granulated sugar | |

Cook the celery until tender, about 20 min.; drain. Meanwhile cook the remaining ingredients together for about 10 min. and combine with celery.

Squash has to be treated roughly but make up for that by serving it in this style.

Hubbard Squash Moderne

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. squash | 2 tsp. salt |
| 2 tsp. minced onion | $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. pepper |
| 1 tbsp. granulated sugar | 2 peeled tomatoes, chopped |

Remove the seeds from the squash after quartering. Then pare and cut up into small pieces. Put into a large heavy saucepan with the remaining ingredients. Cover and cook over a low heat, stirring occasionally, until tender.

Eggplant even yet is not taking the place on your menu that it is aiming at. Try this suggestion.

Eggplant Casserole

1 small eggplant
Salt and pepper
1 medium sized onion,
chopped
1 small green pepper,
chopped
2 medium sized tomatoes diced
 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. grated American Cheese

Pare eggplant and slice $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Cut slices in half. Brown in hot fat; season with salt and pepper. Alternate layers of eggplant, onion, green pepper and tomato in baking dish. Cover and bake in hot oven 50 min. Remove cover, sprinkle with cheese and return to oven until cheese melts.

Dress up our friend the Cauliflower like this.

Cauliflower and Mushroom in Cheese Sauce

Cook 1 large cauliflower. Drain it well and put it in a greased baking dish. Place it where it will keep hot. Melt in a skillet: 2 tbsp. butter. Sauté in it for 2 min. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. mushrooms. Cook $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. cream sauce. Stir into it $\frac{3}{4}$ c. grated cheese. When the cheese is melted, add the sautéed mushrooms and pour the sauce over the cauliflower.

Each of these recipes will make 6 servings.

Adults Need Milk

Many grown people realize the importance of the statement "at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of milk per day for every child", but seem to ignore the companion statement "at least 1 pint of milk per day for every adult."

The importance of milk to children for its bone and tooth building calcium is easily accepted. Grown-ups too need this kind of protection for, if the reserves of calcium are not constantly renewed, fragility of the bones may occur. This is one reason why the bones in some elderly people break so easily.

Calcium is a real "policemen" keeping all other factors on the job. Cheese is a particularly concentrated form of calcium.

"The kind of food habits which boys and girls form as they come to make their own choices are the food habits they tend to carry over into adult life. A taste for plain, wholesome food, simply prepared, is a most valuable nutritional safeguard, and should be fostered in every possible way."

DR. MARY S. ROSE.

THE PROFITABLE FEED FOR MILCH COWS

To ensure a steady, high milk yield . . . to keep cows in good physical condition . . . give them this excellent feed and watch the milk production grow.

EDWARDSBURG GLUTEN FEED is concentrated corn. It is light, palatable, and assures an abundance of easily digestible nourishment.

**EDWARDSBURG
GLUTEN FEED**

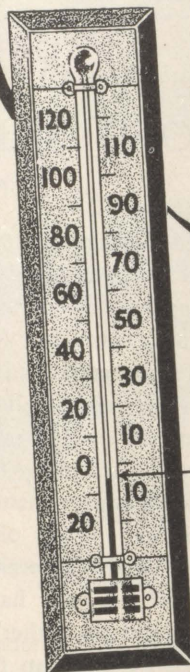
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**WINTER
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WHITE ROSE

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FOR VARIOUS GOOD REASONS

Borrowing to keep your farm in good working condition should be *profitable*; it is a *constructive* use of credit.

Our local branch managers are familiar with the needs of farmers in each locality. They welcome applications for loans.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

"a bank where small accounts are welcome"

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

INITIATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC METHODS WIN GOLD MEDAL FOR FARMER

by L. G. Heimpel

WHEN Mr. Eusebe Landry started farming his 94 arpents near St. Lin in L'Assomption county thirty-six years ago he may not have had designs on the coveted gold medal of the Agricultural Merit competition, but he certainly did possess the qualities that make gold medal farmers. Though his small farm lies in the fertile valley of the L'Achigan river and does not contain much waste land, there were on it nearly twenty arpents too stony to be plowed and the farm was devoid of all improvements except a few rail fences, neglected ditches and an old barn 60 feet long. The farm was part of the paternal domain, and, though the young man and his wife had some assistance from the paternal home, and his father's well wishes, his future, in modern parlance was "up to him". However, Mr. Landry has demonstrated in no uncertain way that, with the keen ability he possesses and the help of Mrs. Landry, whose ability and zeal are just what is needed in a farmer's wife, he needed no help from anyone to make a brilliant success of farming.

The first ten years of this family's efforts had to be spent on getting the land into a semblance of productive shape:— improving ditches, building fences and putting up buildings. Today it is one of the best built farms in the province though the buildings are not elaborate or in any way showy. The house is of brick, well built and spacious and designed mainly from the standpoint of utility as a farm home. It is heated by a hot air furnace; the cellar is filled each summer with an ample supply of dry hardwood for fuel, and in one corner of the basement is located a good well and an electric water system which supplies water under pressure in house and barn. The barn is the typical one-story Quebec structure with the stable for the cattle in a lean-to, facing south, while the horse stable is located under the loft, across one end of the barn. A piggery large enough to take care of three brood sows and their litters is provided and a poultry house for 100 laying hens, together with the necessary brooder house for the raising of the yearly replacements of laying stock completes the picture of buildings for livestock. There is also a large combination tobacco barn and implement shed in one corner of which is located a neat farm shop.

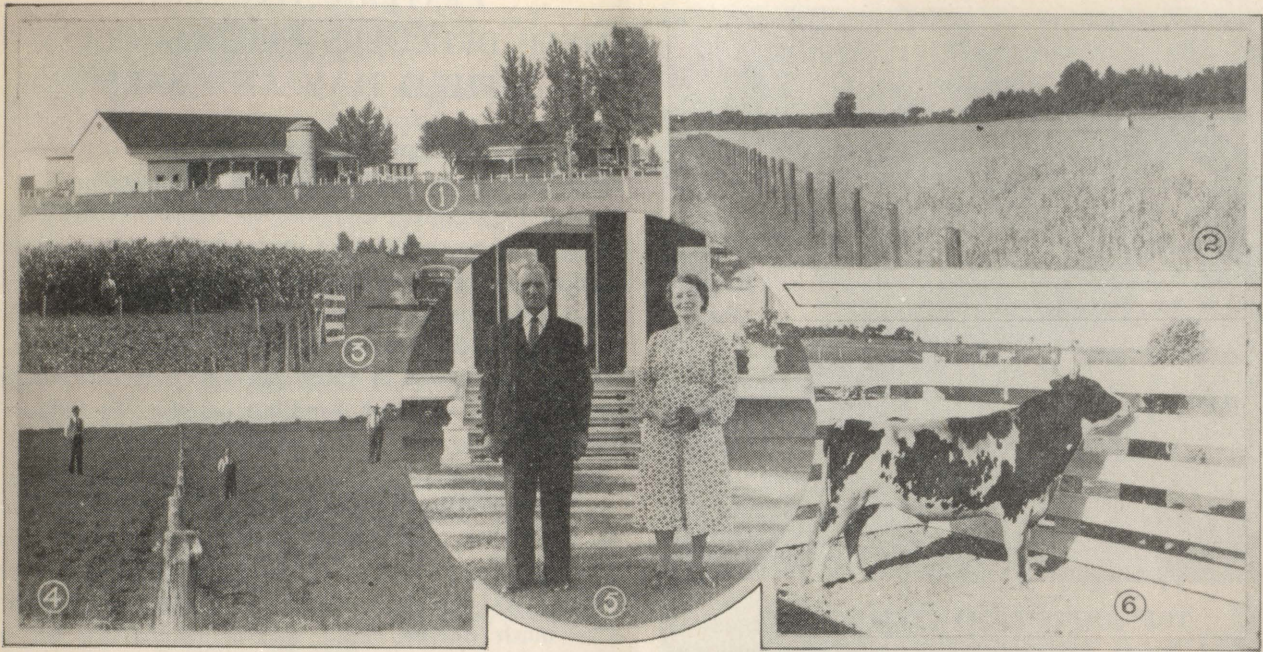
The outstanding fact about all the buildings on this farm is that they are all in a first class condition. The barn was recently repaired and painted. The poultry buildings

are new. A new pen of heavy cedar posts and planks, white-washed a snowy white, provides space for exercising the herd bull. The fences of the whole farm are either new or of comparatively recent construction. Shade trees around the farm house give the farmstead a homey appearance so often lacking on Quebec farms, where one would think that the aversion to trees must be a relic of pioneer days when the destruction of the forest was the farmer's first objective. Mr. Landry realizes the need for good ditches on flat land, but a large drainage ditch between house and barn, to him, spoiled the appearance of his neat farm yard; by putting in a covered drain of large, concrete culvert tile he could get rid of the ditch, but several hundred feet of these tile cost a lot of money. So he bought steel forms for making the tile and made them on the farm. Today the unsightly ditch is covered by a strip of green grass, kept cut with the lawn mower, while the underdrain provides perfect drainage for the lane to the highway. Certainly, to bring a farm into such a high state of perfection structurally in the time taken by Mr. Landry, to pay for these improvements out of revenue from the farm, and at the same time to bring the farm into its present high state of fertility is nothing less than "gold medal" farming.

Agronomic Advice Always Sought

From the earliest days of his experience as a farmer Mr. Landry has made full use of help available from both the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, and he gives much credit to these sources of scientific information. In 1920 he decided to add to his tillable land by removing the stones from a fairly large field previously used only for pasture. Each year, for ten years, he removed 40 loads of stone from this area, and today all of it is under the plow. This fall, from two arpents of this field, he harvested 480 bags of potatoes.

The greatest strides in bringing this farm to its present state of perfection were made since 1930 when Mr. Landry entered the Farm Improvement Contest or "five year improvement plan" of the Department of Agriculture. At that time he entered into a programme of improvement of ditches, liming of areas where the soil was acid, and the use of commercial fertilizers. A silo was built in 1935 and since then has always been filled to capacity with high quality corn silage.



1. A general view of the Landry farmstead. 2. A good crop of oats, typical of this farm. 3. Corn for silage, potatoes in the foreground. 4. All the farm ditches are like this one; these "grass waterways" can be cut with a mower. 5. Mr. and Mrs. Eusebe Landry. 6. The herd sire, Burnside Peter Pearl.

Since adopting a five year rotation it is the owner's estimate that the productivity of the farm has been increased by a third during a period of ten years. Much credit is given to the use of fertilizer on 8 arpents of permanent pasture and to a grass seed mixture which includes 40 per cent alfalfa seed in its make-up, for the unusually large number of stock carried on the farm at the present time. Potatoes were recently added as a cash crop, 7 arpents being planted to this crop in 1940. The yield is between 1000 and 1100 bags from 70 bags of seed. The potatoes were sprayed six times and the fertilizer used was 800 lbs. of 4-8-10 mixture and 7 tons of manure per arpent.

Another practice of the Landry farm, which is worthy of note, is that of after-harvest cultivation for the control of weeds; soon after haying shallow cultivation is done on such hay and pasture land as is to be fall plowed, and two fields had been so handled by the middle of August. Mr. Landry is well aware that summer tillage is necessary in the control of such weeds as twitch grass and sow thistle. Though these, and other serious weeds, are to be seen on many farms in the district, they are not noticeable on this well managed farm. Stones still come to the surface on the recently added field and these are always placed on the surface for removal.

The Dairy Herd

Mr. Landry's entry into the field of Ayrshire breeding dates back to 1927, when a pure bred cow was purchased. Improvement was rapid, however, and the herd was entered for provincial tests in 1935, while the cows have been

under R.O.P. test for two years. Seven head already have qualified, with only ordinary care and twice-a-day milking. The present herd sire is a fine, young bull with AA rating, which won first prize as a two-year old at the Royal Winter Fair, at Ottawa and at Valleyfield Fairs. The herd consists of 10 milking cows and 7 young cattle.

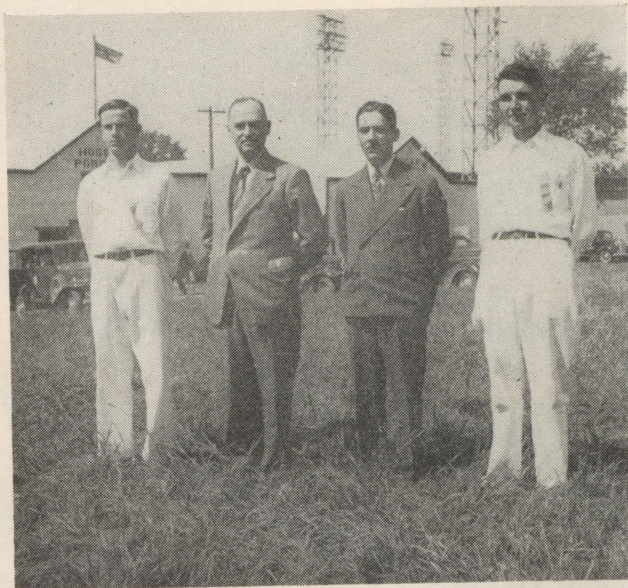
Hogs also are pure bred, surplus stock being sold for breeding and for pork, and this enterprise is a very important one in the matter of farm revenue.

Book-keeping Important

While both Mr. and Mrs. Landry are proud of their farm and of the recognition they have won through the Agricultural Merit Competition, they are perhaps prouder of their splendid set of farm business records than of many other accomplishments. Bookkeeping for the farm has always been done by Mrs. Landry, and, because the books not only tell the extent to which each year's activity has been profitable, but also help them detect which enterprises were most profitable and which required special attention, the keeping of the farm records is considered perhaps the most important part of the management of this very notable farm.

Creamery Owner Fined

The proprietor of a creamery at St. Paul l'Ermite, l'Assomption County, P.Q., was fined \$10 and costs at Joliette, P.Q., recently for having in his possession for sale creamery butter containing more than 16 per cent water, contrary to Section 6 of the Dairy Industries Act.



THE QUEBEC DAIRY TEAM FOR 1940

Roland Becotte and Paul Dubois, who represented the province at the National Dairy Contest in Toronto on November 4. In the centre are Mr. J. P. Fleury, Calf Clubs Director, and Albert Desrosiers, agronome.

TO CALF CLUB MEMBERS

A message from Mr. J. P. Fleury

In the first issue of the Macdonald College Journal I noticed with pleasure that the editor mentioned the fact that this new magazine would be of interest to the Boys' and Girls' Calf Clubs, and I am sure that you will find in its pages many articles which will make pleasant and profitable reading during the winter months. The disappearance of the old Journal of Agriculture brought forth many protests from the English-speaking public, and Macdonald College is to be congratulated on having started this new publication. As a graduate of the college I will follow the progress of the Journal with great interest.

We hope the Journal will be a link between the administration and the members of the clubs, and a means of keeping club members up to date on the activities that are going on. Why not send to the editor some articles about your year's work? Think of the interesting facts we could get if the clubs at Howick, Ormstown, Huntingdon, East Bolton, Bury, Massawippi, Ayer's Cliff and in the Hull district, to mention only a few, told of even a part of their activities during the year. All these clubs are part of the big family of Boys' and Girls' Calf Clubs in Quebec, and I can assure them that their French-speaking colleagues will be eager to read of their doings.

The articles in the Journal deal with all kinds of farm activity and should be a source of really good material for discussion at your monthly meeting. And if your club has any problems on which you need advice, or any questions to be settled, send them to the Journal, and the answer will be printed in the next issue.

EASTERN TOWNSHIP SHEEP BREEDERS HOLD SUCCESSFUL FIELD DAY AND SALE

A very representative group of farmers attended the Field Day held at the Experimental Farm, Lennoxville, on October 1. Organized by the sheep breeders of the district, the programme consisted of demonstrations on breed type, wool and carcass grading, treatment of sheep for parasites and a sale of purebred rams. This was the first programme organized in the Eastern Townships for the purpose of creating an interest in sheep husbandry and encouraging better management and handling practice. As judged by the interest shown, it was a decided success.

The demonstration on breed type conducted by Mr. A. A. MacMillan, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, N. Rodrigue, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, and Professor L. H. Hamilton, Macdonald College, was followed with much interest. Each speaker emphasized the importance of the individuality of the animal in making selections. Poor individuals, no matter how well marked or how true to type, should not be used for breeding purposes.

The wool and carcass demonstrations put on by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers and the Canada Packing Company was much appreciated. Proper feeding followed by good shearing usually results in a satisfactory fleece, stated Mr. L. V. Parent. A little more care in preparation and keeping the wool clean makes it more attractive and saleable. Mr. Rodrigue of the Canada Packing Company emphasized the importance of weight and finish in lamb carcasses. The heavy lamb with large bone, the heavy shouldered buck lamb and the underfinished light lamb are difficult to market satisfactorily and constitute a loss to the farmer.

Dr. W. E. Swales, Macdonald College, and Dr. Vielleux, Quebec, gave an interesting demonstration on sheep parasites. With the aid of microscopes and using a lamb as a specimen which was later butchered and examined, each farmer was able actually to see the worm parasites and to observe the damage they do. The treatments recommended were thoroughly outlined. Most farmers were impressed with the simplicity and effectiveness of the remedies. They were asked to follow these treatments to eliminate parasites from their flocks.

The Sale, which was an entirely new feature in Quebec, resulted in twenty-five purebred rams being sold at fairly good prices. It was felt by those present that this feature could well become of much greater importance in future years.

L.H.H.

GOOD LIVESTOCK SHOW AT SHERBROOKE

The Fat Stock Show and Sale held at Sherbrooke, October 16, 17 and 18, was sponsored this year by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and held under the auspices of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association. The Show serves a double purpose: it encourages the raising of market animals in the province and also encourages the use of Quebec meat by consumers, for the animals are sold at the end of the Show to the large packing houses, and to firms such as Eaton's and Steinberg's. These concerns in their advertising stress the fact that they are selling prize Quebec meat, and this in time should create a wide demand for these products.

Mr. L. C. Roy was chairman of the Show and Sale Committee, and the sale itself was officially opened by Mr. Adrien Morin, Acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Morin assured his audience that the Department of Agriculture realized the importance of the show, and promised support for it again next year.

Prize Winners

One would go a long way to find a finer collection of animals than those that were presented to the judges. The market cattle were topped by a fine 970-pound Hereford steer owned by Rene Raymond of St. Edwidge, which was judged Grand Champion. It was no easy victory, however, because Howard Murray's Angus steer which was Reserve Grand Champion was almost as well qualified, and the judge spent a long time over each animal before announcing his decision. Clayton Shearman from Canterbury had the champion Shorthorn steer. The market cattle were limited to the three recognized beef breeds, Shorthorns, Aberdeen Angus and Herefords, and were divided into five sections. The results of the judging were:

SECTION 1—Baby beef steer or heifer born after Sept. 1, 1939, not less than 700 pounds.

1. J. A. Hunt, Bury. 2. Howard Murray, Georgeville.
3. Clayton Shearman, Canterbury.

There were 23 animals in this class, and it is interesting to note that the first prize steer was owned last year by a calf club member, the daughter of the exhibitor.

SECTION 2—Baby beef steer or heifer born after Jan. 1, 1940, not less than 700 pounds.

1. Leslie MacLeod, Bury. 2. Howard Murray.
3. Erwin Watson, Bury.

SECTION 3—Steer 800-999 pounds.

1. Rene Raymond, St. Edwidge. 2. Howard Murray.
3. N. B. Norris, Georgeville.

The prize winner of this class went on to win the Grand Championship. Raymond, the owner, was exhibiting in this show for the first time.

SECTION 4—Steer, 1000 to 1199 pounds.

1. Howard Murray. 2. C. D. French, Cookshire.
3. Z. Boisvert.

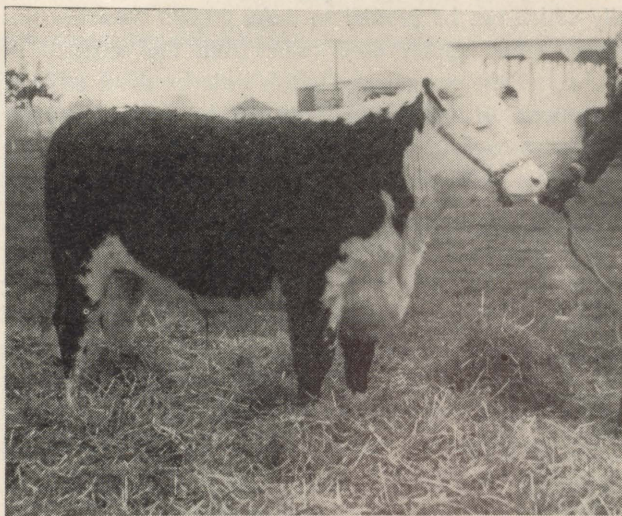
This was the largest and probably the best class at the

show, and there was little to choose between the animals in the upper placings. The spectators were keenly interested in this class and one could hear many favourable comments as the animals were paraded before the judge.

SECTION 5—Steer, 1200 to 1300 pounds.

There were only two entries in this section, and the winning steer was exhibited by Slack Bros. of Waterloo. T. Kirby had second best.

In addition to the classes above a number of special competitions were held. Rene Raymond, owner of the champion, won first and second prizes in the first section of a competition open only to members of the Compton County Beef Feeding Club, and in the other section for heavy steers C. D. French had the winner.



Champion Hereford and Grand Champion of the show.

Another special open to any Shorthorn steer, sired by a pure bred Shorthorn bull and showing Shorthorn characteristics, and bred and owned by the exhibitor, was won by Clayton Shearman, with H. B. Norris and E. Watson in second and third places.

Harold Snaden had the Grand Champion lamb, Norfolk Farms the Reserve. Howard Murray showed the best pen of 4 lambs, and R. Ste. Marie the best pen of 8. The best 3 bacon hogs were shown by F. G. Bennett, and the best pen of 5 by A. C. Parkhill.

Record Prices at Sale

All the stock exhibited was sold at auction. The Grand Champion steer was knocked down at a record price of 85c per pound, more than double last year's price of 40c. The Reserve Champion brought 39c and the champion Shorthorn sold for 21c. Prices for the rest of the stock were on the whole slightly better than were obtained last year.

The Grand Champion lamb brought forth some spirited bidding and was finally sold for \$1.40 per pound, bettering last year's price of \$1.26. The Reserve Champion, listed as 106 pounds, brought 40c. The first-prize lot of hogs was sold for 26½c.

THE ROUVILLE APPLE-CANNERY

Premier Godbout last month officially opened a new co-operative apple juice cannery at Rougement, Que. which will provide an outlet for the surplus fruit of this famous apple-growing district which produces a million-dollar crop each year.

For some years past the farmers in this section of the province had been hoping to build a cider plant to use up their surplus apples, but the present popularity of sweet apple juice decided them to build a cannery to make the latter product. Apple sauce and pie filler will also be manufactured, and later it is hoped to turn out jelly, pectine, vinegar, apple flour and cider as well.

The capacity of the new plant is 3000 barrels of apples daily which can be pressed to make 75,000 20-ounce tins of juice. The apples used come from the orchards of members of the co-operative which includes about 80% of the growers in the district, and will be those which are not good enough in appearance for regular marketing. The best apples will of course be sold through the usual channels.

The process of making the juice is a most interesting one as the spectators who were present at the opening found out. The apples are first washed, then pulped and pressed under 100 tons pressure. The juice is allowed to settle in large vats, and is then filtered and pasteurized. It is canned at a temperature of about 190° without any further treatment; the cans are cooled in ice-water, labelled and packed for shipment.

The Premier was introduced by Mr. Edgar Standish, who explained how the plant had come to be built. It was designed by the association to meet their particular needs with the assistance and advice of Mr. Arengo-Jones of the Central Experimental Farm and Mr. Maurice Lessard, chemist in the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Emile Roy, the local agronomist, played a large part in the organizing of the new co-operative, the officers of which are Edgar Standish, President, C. Fisk, vice-president, G. Baillargeon, secretary, M. Petit, Albert Charron and Joseph Normandin.

THE 1940 APPLE CROP

Heavy frosts early in the season and a hurricane in the Maritimes have so damaged the Canadian apple crop that about 36% less will be harvested in 1940 than in 1939. The estimated reduction by provinces is as follows:—

Quebec	68%	of	last	year's	crop
New Brunswick	40%	"	"	"	"
Nova Scotia	34%	"	"	"	"
Ontario	60%	"	"	"	"
British Columbia	98%	"	"	"	"

The total crop in Canada in 1939 was 17,375,980 bushels; the estimate for 1940, which is likely to be reduced still further, is 11,018,400 bushels.

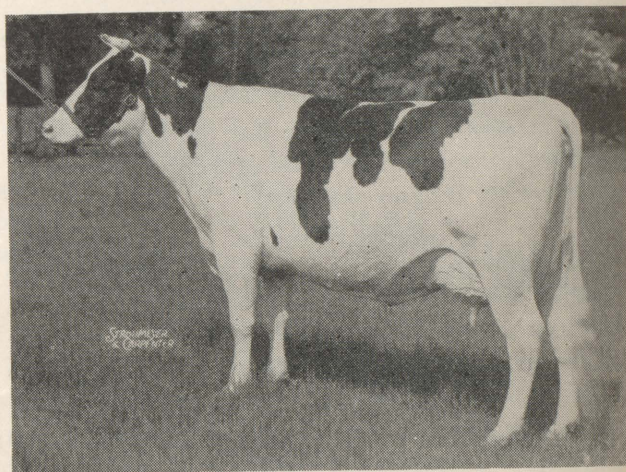
How is this going to affect the marketing situation? Let us see how last year's crop was disposed of.

In 1939, 5,641,408 bus. were processed.

4,020,062 bus. were exported.

7,714,510 bus. were eaten fresh.

If Canadians eat as many apples this year, and there is no reason to suppose they will eat less, there will remain only 3,303,890 bushels to be disposed of through exports or by processing. Even if none at all are exported (and of course some will be) we could process 2,332,518 bushels less than last year and still dispose of the whole crop. Apparently we have no marketing problem as far as apples are concerned.



Montvic Bonheur Pietje B. Senior and Grand Champion at Quebec, 1940.

QUEBEC CATTLE WIN AT HARRISBURG

Premier Godbout has prize bull calf

Canada's entries at the National Dairy Show held at Harrisburg, Pa. from October 12 to 19 more than held their own in the face of stiff opposition. 29 Ayreshires from the Province of Quebec were entered in the show and won a total of 42 prizes including the Grand Champion bull and the Senior Champion bull which went to R. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, on Burnside Barr Adjutant. Ness also had the Junior Championship female on Burnside Treasure. Estate W. C. Pitfield had Reserve Grand Champion bull on Le Moines Point Enterprise and Reserve Grand Champion female was taken by the Quebec Dairy School on Deschambault Jaunie 7 P. Premier Adelard Godbout's Horace des Trois Ruisseaux took third prize in the bull calf class.

All Holstein entries came from Ontario, and the outstanding win was the Reserve Grand Champion female owned by Harold James of Sarnia. Ontario won second prize in the entry for best herd, 8 head from one State or Province. 14 prizes were won by the Holstein exhibitors from Ontario with 13 head entered in the show.

THE COLLEGE PAGE

Items of news regarding the College, staff members, students and graduates.

MILITARY TRAINING

"Squa-a-d—atten-shun! Stand-at-ease! Atten-shun! By the right, quick *march!* Left—left—left-right-left—"

The voice of the drill sergeant is heard on the campus, for military training at the college is in full swing, and every student who is medically fit must take part. To some of the students military drill is absolutely new, but those who were in the C.O.T.C. last year are finding that they have not forgotten everything they learned, and the general appearance of the squads as they march up and down the men's campus and on the roads about the grounds gives promise of a really smart outfit by the time the boys go to camp in the spring.

For training purposes the students have been divided into four platoons. Those who have had previous military training are members of the C.O.T.C. and parade as a platoon. In No. 1 platoon of the basic training group are the third and fourth year students and most of the partial students and postgrads. Platoon No. 2 is made up of the first and second year students. Platoon No. 3 is that of the men students in the School for Teachers and the Diploma boys. Each platoon is in charge of one of the C.O.T.C. officers, and for the time being temporary N.C.O's have been appointed from the ranks.

Two-hour parades are held every day and each platoon drills twice each week; on Saturday mornings all four platoons drill as a unit.

Athletic Programme

Throughout the University organized sports are being carried on as part of the military training programme: inter-faculty and inter-class games have given place to inter-company and inter-platoon sports. Our popular athletic director, Mr. Beaupre, is busy at the moment of writing trying to figure out how to arrange for No. 3 platoon, which contains 16 men, to compete on an equal footing with the C.O.T.C. platoon which contains 41.

The first Macdonald College student has made the supreme sacrifice. John Colley, a former Diploma Course student, was killed in action with the R.A.F. in England last month.

Dr. Wrenshall on Leave

Dr. C. L. Wrenshall, assistant professor of Chemistry, has been granted leave of absence in order to undertake the duties of assistant-inspector of explosives with the United Kingdom Technical Mission. He expects to be stationed somewhere in the United States "for the duration" and is at present in New York preparing to take up his new and important duties.

Dr. H. B. Collier, of the Institute of Parasitology, has taken over the lecture work in the first and second year chemistry courses.



HONOUR ROLL

In our introductory issue we published the names of 29 students and graduates of Macdonald College whom we knew to be serving with His Majesty's forces.

Since then we have learned of a number of others who should be included in our Honour Roll, and for the benefit of our readers who may not have seen the original, an up-to-date list which is as complete as we can make it is published herewith. If there are other names which should be added, please let us know.

Archer, P. L.
Baker, A. B.
Berry, J. C.
Blenkhorn, H. A.
Burnell-Jones, E. C. B.
Cannon, D. J.
Carlos-Clarke, A.
Childers, W. A.
Cleland, T. B.
Colley, J.
Creelman, D. W.
Dougall, D. C.
Dunn, J. A.
Eaves, C. A.
Gilman, G. B.
Gleadall, Geo.
Goss, G. C. L.
Griffen, P.
Gordon, R.
Hanna, W. J.
Harrison, W. L. E.
Harvey, D.
Hicks, A. J.

Horn, J. d'A.
Hughes, G. S.
Knighton, G. S.
Leonard, E. M.
Longley, H. G.
McDonald, D. W.
McDuff, R.
MacIntosh, C.
McKinnel, R.
MacLennan, C. G.
Muir, Wm.
Musset, D. S.
O'Callaghan, B.
Pope, F. N.
Reeves, A. J.
Seed, J. R. W.
Shewell, G. E.
Smith, R. A.
Varney, M. E.
Walker, A. H.
Watson, Jas.
Way, C.

TEACHER'S ALUMNI

(Continued from page 14)

which seem to abound these days—brought the hour of parting all too soon. Afternoon sessions at Convention would not wait, and so farewells were said with the hope expressed that all present would meet again at a similar function next year, whilst others, who were prevented from being present on this occasion, would find it possible to attend and bring others with them. Members from districts outside Montreal would find a hearty welcome waiting them, and, at the same time, they would add another interest to what we hope will prove to be an annual event in our school and college year.

"The wisest thing, we suppose,
That a man can do for his land,
Is the work that lies under his nose,
With the tools that lie under his hand."

—KIPLING.

Running Water on the Farm

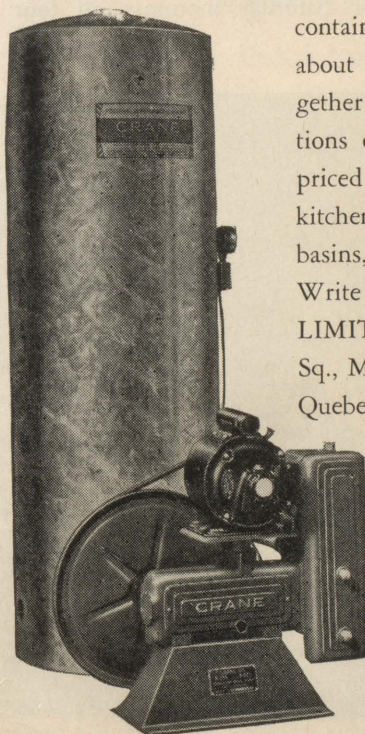
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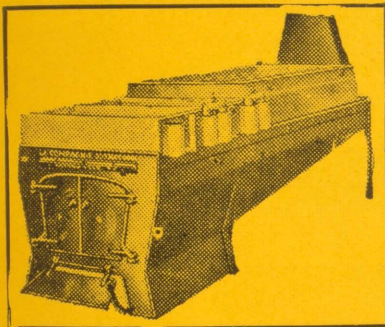
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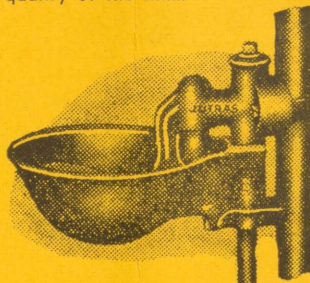


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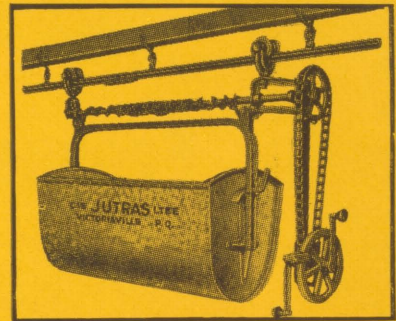


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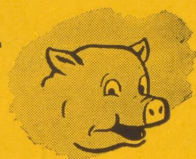
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